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FIVE  
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CIGARThe Week's Struggle  
Closes With  
Death.

(Continued from Page 2.)

The eminent career and public services of Mr. McKinley are widely appreciated here and will long be remembered by the British people, who have themselves sustained the loss of a beloved sovereign, more keenly sympathetic with the United States in the sudden removal of their distinguished president.

The number of callers and telegrams received at the United States embassy increased as the day wore on. The British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Pauncefote, personally expressed to Mr. Choate his deep sorrow. Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne sent representatives to the embassy and Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain sent messages. The members of the diplomatic corps left their cards at the embassy. Mr. Broderick, the War Secretary; Lord George Hamilton, the Indian Secretary; and many others, called. Sir Henry Irving's message was especially sympathetic. He said:

"May I add personally my deep grief to the people of this nation and the nations of the earth for a great man snatched away in the fullness of love and honor."

**PRaise for Dead President.**

The Earl of Aberdeen, in presenting medals to some of the Gordon Highlanders at Aberdeen today, said that with their whole hearts the British give the Americans unstinted sympathy, intensified by the memory of their ungrudging manifestations at the time of Queen Victoria's death. The Earl referred to President McKinley as a splendidly courageous and lofty spirited man, and to President Roosevelt as a brave and upright man, who would devote himself to the work before him.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, has sent the following dispatch to Mr. Choate: "I desire to express in behalf of the Church of England, the deep grief with which we have heard of the death of the president. The loss of so great a ruler is a calamity to the whole world. The triumph of wickedness fills us with sorrow. Our prayer and good will will be earnest one for the American people."

Mr. Choate, in replying, said: "I assure you that your Grace's promise that the prayers of the church will be offered for our afflicted people will express the gratitude of my countrymen." All the evening papers contain long editorials eulogizing President McKinley, expressing sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and forming estimates of President Roosevelt.

A meeting of the London Corporation to pass a vote of condolence will be held Thursday next.

**SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY.** The Daily Telegraph this morning publishes the following dispatch from Vienna:

The news of President McKinley's death aroused the deepest sympathy of all classes in Vienna and immediately brought into prominence again the question of dealing with anarchists. Dr. Hengelmüller, Austria-Hungarian Minister to the United States, who is now in Vienna, is not hopeful of any concerted action against anarchism. He says that any positive measures would be extremely difficult in Great Britain and the United States, but that the United States will probably adopt much more stringent measures against immigration.

The Times, in an editorial feelingly expressing Great Britain's participation in the grief of the United States, says:

Mr. McKinley's high character in public as well as private life will be more fully realized than ever before after he has passed away. He will not be remembered as a statesman remarkable for original views or distinguished by bold initiative in policy, but in a marked degree he has been a typical representative of the prevailing opinion of the majority of the American people. He has been accustomed throughout life by a strong sense of duty. His devotion to his country was never questioned even by those who had suffered from him. He has been courageous and clear-sighted, and has left his mark upon his times. The tragic ending of an honorable career would insure for him a prominent place in the memory of his countrymen, even if he had not won it already by good and faithful service to the state.

The morning Leader appears with heavy mourning borders and prints portraits and sketches of the lives of the late President McKinley and of Theodore Roosevelt. It expresses editorially the great sympathy felt in Great Britain and suggests that the only appropriate expression of national sympathy will be the holding of a memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Leader says:

Mr. McKinley came of the stock which built the cathedral. He belongs to a race whose leaders are buried there. We could find no apter mode of emphasizing the unity of the Anglo-Saxon people.

The Morning Post, announcing the news of the president's death in black border, editorially describes Vice President Roosevelt as a good all-round man who, in a crisis should unfortunately come, is the man marked out to meet it.

**DRAPED FLAGS IN PARIS.**

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The news of President McKinley's death became known here generally at about 10 o'clock, and the central portion of the city immediately displayed furled and crane-draped American flags. The United States Embassy and Consulate, all the hotels and American business houses and the establishments of many French firms on the Avenue de l'Opera, the Rue de la Paix, the main boulevards and in the Champs Elysees quarter displayed this mark of respect.

The United States Embassy had not received official notification of the president's death when the press dispatches announcing it arrived, and at 3:30 the flag was conveyed to the embassy. Embassador Porter, who has not been well for the past fortnight, was deeply affected by yesterday's intelligence. He

had undergone a very painful but not dangerous operation for a local trouble yesterday, and was upset by the sudden change for the worse in Mr. McKinley's condition. His physician therefore ordered that he should have complete repose and forbade that the news of the president's death be communicated to him this morning. He will be notified later in the day.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcasse called at the embassy at about 10 o'clock but could not be received. A few minutes later President Loubet drove up. The ambassador's physician received him and explained that the news had thus far been kept from Ambassador Porter, and that it was deemed inadvisable to allow him to see anyone. President Loubet expressed deep sympathy with the ambassador, and asked that the latter be informed of his visit, and that he intended personally to convey condolences over the loss sustained by the American people. He then departed.

The doctor says there is absolutely no danger for Ambassador Porter, who only needs rest to insure his complete recovery within a few days. In fact, but for the shooting of President McKinley, General Porter would have started on a journey to Constantinople next Saturday, as planned.

## MESSAGE FROM LOUBET.

President Loubet sent the following message to Mrs. McKinley:

I learn with deep pain that his Excellency, Mr. McKinley, has succumbed to the deplorable attempt on his life. I sympathize with you with all my heart in the calamity which befalls the American nation, so justly beloved and respected.

EMILE LOUBET.

The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, called at the residence of the United States embassy. The registers at the United States embassy and at Ambassador Porter's residence are quickly filling with the names of American residents and visitors and with those of notable Frenchmen. Paris is crowded with Americans at the present time, and the boulevards are dotted with little groups reading and discussing the details of the president's last moments. Numbers of Americans are already wearing black ties, and many ladies have donned mourning.

The expressions of sympathy from Frenchmen are as general and sincere as when the cables announced the attempt on the president's life. The death of Mr. McKinley, it is understood, will not interfere with the general programme of the Czar's visit to France. The reviews, maneuvers, and receptions will be held, but the festivities will be subdued to a great extent. All the papers print articles deploring the death of President McKinley and biographies of the late president and President Roosevelt. The Temps refers to the responsibility of the doctors in giving President McKinley too nutritious food. It says:

"To the legitimate sorrow, to the mourning of the entire nation, mingles a gnawing doubt regarding the treatment and skill of the doctors." Alluding to President Roosevelt, the Temps says: "What perspectives, what a touch of the magic wand, and what mingled, troubling sentiments must occupy his mind!"

Another article in the Temps says: The anarchist Czolgosz flattered himself with a vain hope if he thought that by a revolver shot he could root up the famous golden cross on which Bryan wished to prevent humanity from being crucified. The Buffalo murder, therefore, was perfectly useless, even from the point of view of anarchists themselves. Political murder is always formidable to dynasties, but quite inoffensive to republics.

The Journal des Debats says: Never did the friendly expressions of the two sister republics appear more justified than at the present moment, when there is only room for a sentiment of profound cordiality.

## CONDOLENCE FROM THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending an official notification, Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador, was unable to inform the Foreign Office of Mr. McKinley's death, but he has been receiving diplomats and other visitors who called during the day to express condolence and sympathy. The Church of England and the English-American church will tomorrow take due notice of the president's passing away.

The news from Buffalo produced a profound impression among all classes and nationalities in this cosmopolitan city. The Czar, the Foreign Office, M. Witte, the Finance Minister, and a number of official and unofficial people have sent messages to Mr. Tower, who is deeply impressed by the sincerity of all the dispatches. He said today:

On receipt of Count Lamsdorf's message through the Russian embassy at Washington, the State Department wired me to return the thanks of the President and people of the United States, which I immediately did by note to Prince Obolinski, the assistant of Count Lamsdorf. I was then informed from Washington of the Czar's telegram and was instructed to send a feeling reply. I wrote Obolinski, informing him that I had the high honor of conveying the cordial thanks of the president for his kind message, adding that the president was exceedingly touched by the evidence of friendship, and saying that the sympathetic words of the great ruler of Russia had been received in America with gratitude and the profound respect of the entire nation.

Subsequently, the Secretary of State instructed me to acknowledge the receipt by Secretary Gage of M. de Witte's messages. This I did in a note to Mr. de Witte, in which I conveyed Mr. Gage's gratification, and thanking him, declared that the telegram had been received in America with greater pleasure because he not only expressed his own sentiments of friendship, which would always be

welcome to the United States, but added new proof of the amicable relations always existing between the people of the United States and the Russian nation.

## WORDS FROM THE KAISER.

DANTZIC, Sept. 14.—Emperor William sent the following dispatch today:

To Mrs. McKinley, Buffalo: Her Majesty, the Empress, and myself beg you to accept the expression of our most sincere sorrow in the loss which you have suffered by the death of your beloved husband, felled by the ruthless hand of a murderer. May the Lord who granted you so many years of happiness at the side of the deceased grant you strength to bear the heavy blow with which He has visited you.

WILLIAM, I. R.

Emperor William also sent the following dispatch to Secretary Hay:

I am deeply affected by the news of the untimely death of President McKinley. I hasten to express the deepest and most heartfelt sympathy of the German people to the great American nation. Germany mourns with America for her noble son, who lost his life while he was fulfilling his duty to his country and people.

WILLIAM, I. R.

When Emperor William heard of the death of President McKinley he immediately ordered the German fleet to hoist their flags and to hoist the Stars and Stripes at the mainmast.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—Several of the Madrid newspapers publish editorials upon the death of President McKinley, of whom they all speak in terms of respect.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 14.—Universal regret is expressed here at the death of President McKinley. All the flags are half-masted.

MRS. M'KINLEY  
MAY NOT LIVE

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Mrs. McKinley has broken down. Grave fears are expressed concerning her. She was today in a state of hysterical collapse, and though efforts are to be made to take her to Washington with the funeral train tomorrow, the most serious misgivings are entertained by her attendants.

In the Milburn house there was today one of the saddest scenes ever witnessed by mortal eyes. It was about 9 o'clock Friday night when Mrs. McKinley last saw her beloved husband and bade him final farewell. She was soon afterward put to bed, and the sedatives administered for the purpose of producing sleep had the desired effect. Mrs. McKinley was asleep when the president died. This merciful unconsciousness tied her through those dread hours of the night. At 7 o'clock Saturday morning the sedatives lost their power and she who had retired a wife awoke a widow. She was told the news. But she did not appear to fully realize that her husband was dead. She still spoke of him as living, asked how he had passed the night, begged that she might be taken to him. Little by little the dread truth dawned upon her, and at length her pleadings became too insistent to be longer resisted.

Mrs. McWilliams and Mrs. Barber led her into the room where the president lay, the room in which he had died, and left her there. What took place no one knows or will ever know. For an hour the pair who had marched through life hand in hand, whose tender love had become celebrated, were alone together. At length the watchers heard no more cries and appeals for recognition, no more caresses and lamentations. They opened the door and found the unhappy woman in a swoon by her husband's side.

When the funeral services were held at the house Mrs. McKinley was unable to come down stairs. More sedatives had been given her and she was but half conscious. Thus the hours wore on, and the president's remains were taken away to lie in state at the City Hall. Mrs. McKinley did not know of their removal.

In the afternoon she roused and begged to be taken to her husband. When told that the body had been carried to the City Hall, where the people were to have an opportunity to see it, she demanded that it be brought back to her; he was her husband; she had a right to him. The people had all his best years, his strength, his life. In death he was hers and she would have her rights. Hysterically she cried aloud for him again and again. A member of the family was hastily called and some favored son-in-law to the remains of the president in order to calm the anguish of the widow with a soothing sense of possession. But at this moment Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late vice president, succeeded in convincing Mrs. McKinley that it was her duty to let the people see the face of their beloved president.

Thanks to the strong influence which Mrs. Hobart has always exerted over her friend, Mrs. McKinley was finally calmed and induced to lie down and try to sleep. Dr. Rixey prepared another glass of medicine and the crisis was momentarily over. Later in the day the unhappy woman again demanded the body of her husband, but for the second time she was comforted by her loving friends. They have grave fears that Mrs. McKinley will not be able to endure the ordeal of the next four days.

PRESIDENT LEFT A  
LARGE ESTATE

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A special to the World from Washington says: The value of the estate of the late president, inclusive of everything he owned and the insurance policies upon his life, is believed to be about \$200,000. When McKinley was elected for the first time he had just lost practically every cent he possessed by indorsing notes for Ohio friends. He was a most generous man, caring little for money. He stepped into the White House financially wrecked, not merely having lost all of his money, but heavily in debt and with notes out against him. His friends, prominent among whom were Mark Hanna and H. H. Kohlsaat, went to the rescue. They took up his paper and put him on his feet.

The president was frugal and lived plainly at the White House. He saved a good part of his salary of nearly \$1,000 a week, and devoted it to repaying the friends who had come to him in the hour of need. Eventually he paid back every

penny advanced on his behalf, a total of about \$100,000.

The Canton home, the farm near that place and the life insurance policies, amounting probably to not more than \$60,000, comprise the bulk of the estate. One of McKinley's closest personal friends said today that the Canton house was worth \$12,000 and the farm \$30,000, and that, with securities and cash of \$100,000 and insurance of \$60,000, the estate would be worth a trifle more than \$200,000.

"I am sure the estate cannot amount to more than \$200,000 at the outset, and I believe it to be much less," said the president's friend. "During the last three or four years McKinley devoted part of his salary to paying off debts acquired several years ago. You can say authoritatively that when the president died he did not owe a cent."

## THE PRESIDENT'S WILL.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—President McKinley has left a will. The instrument was executed some time before the shooting, and at no time during his final sufferings was there any wish or occasion to revise it or to frame a codicil. It leaves the bulk of his property to Mrs. McKinley. How much the estate is worth cannot be stated with exactness by those most familiar with the late president's business affairs, but it is believed to be a goodly sum, although not amounting to a large fortune.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—That President McKinley expected to live for many years and had every reason for so thinking, is evident from the insurance he carried on his life in favor of his wife. Only a few weeks ago, it can be said on good authority, he had changed a straight life insurance policy of \$50,000 for a twenty-year endowment policy. He carried this in one of the big New York companies.

It was announced by another insurance company that its agent had paid by check on Saturday to Mrs. McKinley a policy calling for \$15,000.

Reports that the president carried insurance amounting to \$200,000 or more are not credited by leading insurance men in this city. Several experts yesterday placed the total amount at not more than \$75,000.

BULLET MAY HAVE  
BEEN POISONED

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—The official announcement of the physicians as a result of their autopsy on the president's body that death resulted from gangrene of the wounds led to much discussion of the causes leading up to this gangrene. It developed that Dr. Wasdin, one of the consulting physicians, and an expert of high standing in the Marine Hospital

Service, strongly supported the view that the murderous bullet had been poisoned, and that this was one of the moving causes of the gangrenous condition. The area of the dead and gangrened flesh was a source of much surprise to the surgeons, reaching a circumference about the size of a silver dollar about the internal wounds.

James Milton Sheldon has been elected captain of the University of Chicago football team, to succeed James R. Henry, resigned.

Towns, of England, defeated Jake Gaudaur by three lengths for the sculling championship of the world.

The Philadelphians defeated the Canadians at cricket. Score, 224 to 228.

There is no trouble between Ecuador and Colombia, as previously reported. Templeton Crocker, heir to California millions, was thrown from a carriage and both legs broken.

Russia has secured a Bulgarian harbor as a coaling station.

The Duke of York was to have attended the funeral of President McKinley.

Much significance is attached to a meeting between the Czar and Kaiser Wilhelm. The latter was appointed by the Czar as chief of the famous Russian dragon regiment.

British soldiers were caught in a mountain pass by the Boers, and four wounded.

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## Sale Begins On Tuesday Morning, September 24th

And with it we inaugurate the greatest Shirt Waist Sale ever held in Honolulu, and will last for one entire week, providing that they are not all sold before.

Remember that this stock is open for inspection whether you wish to buy or not, and we will be pleased to show them to you.

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